



VOL. II.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1872.

NO. 48.

FACTS ABOUT EAST TENNESSEE.

Raising Fruit.

NO. LIX.

"We give below a communication on the subject of Fruit Raising and make it one of our East Tennessee Articles, for it affords an answer to many inquiries being propounded. Our people are waking up on this subject of raising fruit. A subscriber from Sevier county informed us Monday that over eleven hundred dollars' worth of fruit trees were sold in that county this spring by one firm. Our people have heretofore given as one excuse for not raising more fruit, that they had no ready market for it. How is the fact? We have been paying from fifty to seventy-five cents per bushel for apples in the Knoxville market and most of them brought from the North at that. If our farmers will dig good cellars and pits to preserve their fruit, so that they need not send it into market all at once they will find it will pay them well. The market in East Tennessee is improving every day, and by the time our friends get their trees to bearing they will find market enough. But we invite attention to the following article:

FARMERS' CLUB ROOM,
MADISONVILLE, MONROE CO.,
February 20, 1872.

EDITORS CHRONICLE: I notice among the many inquiries from your numerous correspondents, the feasibility of raising fruit in East Tennessee is made a special matter of inquiry.

I propose to say the north sides of our knob lands and near their tops, furnish the required position and facilities for an entire success in fruit, as much so as the climate of Ohio. The lands are sufficiently rich for the successful growing of trees, and are more free from borer and curculio than the bottom land. The same result is attained as you approach the elevated lands in and near the Smoky Mountain range when both in Tennessee and Western North Carolina fruit of all kinds is annually produced in great abundance and in great variety. Location is essential with reference to all available means to retard the early germination of the fruit by seeking the north hill side, and as much elevation as may be practical. The fruit producing district of western New York only includes some five or six counties along the Lake shore from Niagara river east, and from a careful and reliable compilation by a committee of the Horticultural Society of western New York, the county of Niagara has shipped from her productions of 1871 the following fruits:

Apples.....	350,000 barrels.
Cherries.....	1,000 bushels.
Plums.....	1,000 bushels.
Pears.....	3,000 barrels.
Quinces.....	1,200 barrels.
Peaches.....	50,000 crates.
Grapes.....	400 tons.
Orleans county, 210,000 barrels of apples.	
Monroe county, 190,000 "	
Wayne county, 150,000 "	
Genesee county, 85,000 "	

East of Wayne county but small amount of fruit is grown. Now for this very extraordinary yield of fruit in this special locality, my theory without going into philosophical detail is simply that the open lakes being shallow furnish a large amount of ice which flows out by the Niagara River by a depression of some 300 feet into Lake Ontario, a large body of water of unknown depth, and which is never frozen, and by the drift or currents, this body of ice is drifted on to the south shore of the lake and then is held, as is evidenced by the fact that the body of Morgan, which, as alleged, was sunk in the Niagara River, floated out and was found by Thurlow Weed at or near the mouth of Oak Orchard Creek in Orleans county. This is a matter of history and must be satisfactory as against any question of philosophy. If the dead body of Morgan floated there the ice would. Now the presence of so vast a body of ice in the immediate locality keeps back vegetation and prevents the germ of the fruits being injured by the early frosts—consequently fruit growing in Western New York is as sure a crop as corn in East Tennessee.

Now I maintain that if our people will make orchards on the locations the most productive of same results, we can have a good fruit country—and have it annually.

A substantial and reliable farmer in this county (and that is the only kind we have in Monroe) told me on his farm on Island Creek, he had a fruit tree on the north side of a hill, and on an upper table which had rarely failed to yield fruit every year for thirty years, and wished me to enter into an arrangement with him to furnish the trees from Rochester to plant an orchard as a speculation. If I was a younger man I would "go for him." You find all over East Tennessee similar facts, where fruit trees have the north hill-side location and the proper elevation. The philosophy is practical, and is well known to all careful seekers after the science, and is the principal, if not a sufficient argument for substantial and progressive farmers to identify themselves actively in the efforts to disseminate agricultural information by societies, clubs, fairs and conventions.

After all the shipments from Niagara county, of 350,000 barrels, there is now held by the farmers, in their cellars, 20,000 barrels of apples, worth \$2 per barrel. Now in the city of Knoxville to-day apples are being sold from New York at 40 cents per dozen or \$4 a bushel. Having the finer climate, having the same influences of Western New York by hunting the north hill side and elevation, are we not slow—or the arbiters in our own wrong by striking the "South Side" of our hills. We, in Monroe, are taking a new departure and

have Messrs. Gaines & Ward to furnish us the right kind of trees. It is very desirable, if this premise is true, that we all inaugurate a system of experiments—the cost is small, the result vastly important. "LET US HAVE MORE FRUIT."

WANTING THE ELEMENTS OF A PARTY.

The elements opposing the re-election of the President are unfortunate in not having some strong common grounds upon which they can unite and around which the people will rally with confidence and enthusiasm. If we look for the elements that are necessary to make a formidable party, we fail to find them in the heterogeneous mass that clamor for a new party organization. Free Traders like Gov. Cox and Judge Brinkerhoff are trying to join hands with Horace Greeley and Col. McClure, men claiming to be non-partisan, like Schurz and Trumbull, are coquetting with men like Sumner and Logan, who all their lives have been the strictest partisans—Sumner cracking the party lash over the heads of Senators in the impeachment trial as though their party ties and not their consciences were to control solemn opinions. Then, we have old party hacks and bar-room politicians, like Frank Blair and Gratz Brown, trying to embrace such men as Associate Justice Davis and ex-Attorney General Hoar. Looking at these incongruous elements we are naturally led to inquire, what is to cement them together and make them a compact, strong organization. The main cry upon which these men hope to rally the people is that against "corruption." But will honest men feel more like trusting a party which, if formed at all, must be built mainly out of the timber of that old treasonable, corrupt party that has betrayed its trusts and abused its powers until its own leaders confess the people will never again trust it? The party that plundered New York city of a hundred millions and donated, without stint, the people's money to a political ecclesiasticism; the party that involved the country in war and resisted every measure intended to protect the people against a repetition of it, cries out against the administration of President Grant, and hopes, under the cry of reform and a new party name, to induce people to support it. Is this false cry, platform enough upon which to rally all the various opposing factions? Will it afford the nucleus for a great party about which the people will rally? We think not. We believe all who are interested in a faithful administration of the laws; all who want the national credit unimpaired; all who want the revenues honestly collected and faithfully applied; all who distrust Democracy and do not wish to take the risk of handing the Government again into its hands, will not support the nominees of the Philadelphia Convention, and save the people from a national calamity.

THE PRESIDENCY.

The New York Herald says: "Mr. Sumner now takes the place which was occupied by Calhoun in 1852 against Jackson; Mr. Trumbull takes the place which was filled by Mr. Chase in 1864; and Mr. Greeley comes up, as usual, to head off the party favorite."

It then proceeds to sum up the parties to unite under the "liberal Republican" banner, and pronounces it a hotchpot and conglomeration without any common bond. It says: "On the side of the Administration will be the 'bloated bondholders,' the integrity of the national debt, the national finances, and the national currency, law and order in the South, and the 'American case' as it stands before the Geneva Conference, we think that the general public idea of this coming Presidential election will be made good in the triumphant popular endorsement of General Grant for another term."

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

Close observers of French affairs have for weeks been convinced that a change in the government is imminent. President Thiers has not been able to reconcile the conflicting elements in the government or inspire confidence. He has been persistently struggling for a new arrangement and for additional levies instead of devoting himself to the recuperation of the country. These indications of trouble have not been unobserved in Berlin. For weeks we have seen intimations that activity in military circles was everywhere evident. Our dispatches this morning afford an explanation of these unpleasant indications. Bismarck is determined that no changes shall take place in the French Government that will prejudice the claim of Germany. The parties who have pledged to pay the stipulated indemnity see non in authority and he means to keep them in power until they fulfill their obligations. The French people shall not, he says, change their government and give the new authorities the opportunity to say that the original obligors to the indemnity were not lawful representatives of France and their contract therefore not valid. He believes in looking to the parties who made the promise, and to save all disputes and quibbles, he expects to wall them in with bayonets if necessary, and make them run the machinery of the Government as his agents if they will not do it otherwise.

WASHINGTON.

Tax on Canned Fruits Repealed.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—The Ways and Means Committee agreed to report a bill repealing the tariff tax on canned fruits, jellies, &c. The nominations to-day were Seth I. Comley, Collector of Customs at Philadelphia, and A. M. Wheeler, Postmaster at Danville, Va.

The friends of Cuba assert that it was Captain Agramonte, formerly a quartermaster on Jordan's staff, who surrendered, and not General Agramonte, who commands the department of Camagney.

Instructions have been issued to Collector Arthur, of New York, to change the General Order system in accordance with General Arthur's suggestion.

Political influences have no weight on the new regulations. Great interest still continues in the Senate. The floor is crowded with ladies.

In the House a variety of bills were introduced under the regular call. The Civil Rights bill introduced last Monday came up to-day in regular order, but was filibustered through the morning hour. It comes up again next Monday.

A large number of bills removing political disabilities were introduced, which, at the suggestion of the Speaker, were included in one bill and passed without reading the names, by a vote of 115 to 13.

On motion of General Young, of Georgia, Senate bill removing the disabilities of three thousand six hundred and twenty-four persons, was taken up and passed, without ordering the bill or calling for the yeas and nays.

The bill repealing the stamp tax on jellies, mustard, sauces, canned and preserved fruits, vegetables, meats, &c., as enumerated in Schedule C, passed.

Mr. Leach moved a suspension of the rules to pass the bill for a uniform tax of sixteen cents per pound on tobacco. The motion failed—yeas 80, nays 68.

The Deficiency Appropriation bill was re-scheduled and discussed to adjournment.

Instructions have been issued by the Chief Signal Officer of the army to all observers at stations upon the Western rivers to make special reports by telegraph of any sudden or unusual change in the river. This will enable steamboat men to take the proper precautions against the loss of property by the unexpected breaking up of the ice.

HOME NEWS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 22.—The Republican State Convention nominated Thos. Brown Governor and Godlove S. Orth Congressman-at-Large.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 22.—The stockholders of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad have ratified the lease to Thos. H. Scott and the Southern Security Company for ninety-nine years.

COLUMBIA, S. C. Feb. 22.—It is reported that the delegates elect to the Philadelphia Convention have determined to go to Washington as soon as the Legislature adjourns, to see President Grant and to make the removal of the present Federal officers in South Carolina a condition of their support of his re-nomination.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 24.—An accident occurred on the Louisville and Cincinnati Short Line Railroad. The engine crossed the bridge, but the structure with two passenger cars, the baggage, express and mail cars went down and are a mass of ruins. There were sixty-five passengers on board of the train. Two persons were killed and fifty-two were hurt. Mrs. Seay, of Columbus, Miss., is badly hurt in the head.

It is rumored that the bridge had been tampered with.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—Nothing of special importance was transacted in the House to-day. A bill was introduced concerning the mail service between the United States and Cuba.

The sale of arms was resumed and discussed to adjournment.

Mr. Conkling's amendment instructing the committee to inquire whether any Senator had been in unlawful communication with the agents of foreign governments, passed.

This points at Messrs. Sumner and Schurz, who partially base their call for an investigation upon information furnished them by Marquis de Chambrun. Adjourned.

The venerable philanthropist, Peter Cooper, of New York, has sent to each Senator and member of Congress a pamphlet, written by himself, entitled "A Communication Showing the Dangers of a War of Commerce on all the Great Interests of Our Country." He points out the blighting effects of British free trade upon the industries of India and Portugal and of every country which has allowed England to wage against its industries the warfare of a hostile commerce. Mr. Cooper has amassed a large fortune, beginning life as a laborer. He has already donated nearly a million of dollars for the benefit of American mechanics. The observations and experiences of fifty years, devoted to manufacturing and commercial business, have but served to convince him that the vital principle of our national prosperity consists in the promotion of American industry and home commerce. This idea he seeks to inculcate in the minds of his countrymen.

OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES, the doctor who gives people fits—of laughing, sent a letter to the post office of a Ladies' Fair at Pittsfield. On the first page he wrote:

"Fair lady, whose'er thou art,
Turn this poor leaf with tenderest care,
And hush, on hush thy breathing heart—
The one thou lovest will be there."

On turning the "poor leaf" there was found a one-dollar bill, with some verses beginning,

"Fair lady, lift thine eyes and tell,
If this is not a truthful letter;
This is the one (1) thou lovest well,
An nought (0) can make the love it better."

GRANT AND FORNEY.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald says that "there is no longer room for doubt" that Mr. Cresswell, the Postmaster General, is to give up his place in the cabinet to Colonel John W. Forney. The President goes to Philadelphia to return Colonel Forney's visit to the President, and things political, it is thought, look very much like the ex-collector was at least a devoted offering for the next cabinet.

GOVERNOR'S PROCLAMATION.

Extra Session of the Legislature

Gov. Brown has issued his proclamation calling an extra session of the legislature to convene on the 12th of next month for the following purposes:

To re-district the State, and provide for the election of Congressmen as apportioned to Tennessee under the late census.

To amend the act to provide for the sale of lands which have been sold for taxes.

To have the report of the inspectors of the State prison examined.

To confer additional powers on railroad commissioners.

To receive the reports of the officers appointed to cancel State bonds and coupons.

To provide for the appointment of agents to adjust claims between the State of Tennessee and the United States.

To fill vacancies in the offices of registers and entry-takers.

To supply the defects in the act of the regular session for the benefit of the hospital for the insane.

The act to apportion senatorial and representative districts in Tennessee, so as to prescribe times and places for comparing the polls of districts.

To amend the act to create the office of county judge for Carroll county so as to provide said county with a legal court until the next regular biennial election.

To afford relief to litigants by providing proper remedies for the speedy hearing of causes on crowded dockets, especially in the Supreme Court, and to consider the propriety of changing existing laws for editing and publishing the reports of the Supreme Court in response to petitions coming from the bench and bar and from other sources.

To consider the propriety of republishing the former Supreme Court reports and revision of the statutes.

To appoint commissioners to settle the question of boundary between the States of Tennessee and Virginia.

To authorize additional loans to meet the current expenses in anticipation of the revenue of the present year.

To amend the laws relating to common schools and education in such manner as may be necessary.

To provide for the preservation of the archives and public property of the capitol.

To consider the propriety of enlarging the powers of municipal corporations to issue bonds.

Who Will Back the Following?

R. S. Payne, of the firm of R. S. Payne & Co., Col. G. M. Branner, J. A. Rayl and T. Hunter have come forward and say that they are ready to respond to my propositions of yesterday morning, to take \$100 stock each in the Eastern Division Fair. These public spirited gentlemen, as will be seen, lead off in this noble undertaking. Who will back their example? The ball is started. Keep it rolling. I know the wide-awake business men of this city, when they come to think soberly of the matter, will not allow this enterprise to expire for the lack of a little aid. I tell you, gentlemen, frankly, the money is needed and something must be done, and done speedily, or we will crush one of the most powerful and efficient institutions in our midst. I pray you, let us act! We must not allow our Fair to prove a failure, and we will not!

C. W. CHARLTON, Secretary, etc.

Maryville Items.

The dry kiln of Millard, Allen & Co., at Maryville, was burned Saturday night. Fortunately there was only about three thousand feet of lumber in it, and the company's loss does not exceed one hundred dollars.

The rain was pouring down at the time, and the creek being near at hand, a portion of the lumber was saved but damaged very much.

Mr. J. Harris, a student of Maryville College, received a severe wound across the forehead and eyes, from a burning brand.

February 26, 1872.

A private telegram from Washington states that Col. W. B. Stokes, convicted of taking money for prosecuting claims against the United States Government while a member of Congress, but who appealed to the Court in term, was yesterday fined in the sum of \$2,000 for that offense. The two remaining indictments for conspiracy to defraud the Government were nolle prosequed.—Union and American.

A TREASURE OF A WIFE.—A young English traveler contracted in Valencia a love affair with a pretty gipsy girl. The mother wished that he should marry her at once; but the Englishmen declared that he was not rich enough to keep a wife. "What," said the gipsy, laughing, "not rich enough in the land of guineas? With so renewed a thief as my daughter, you will be a rich man in a year."

A Lady sophomore, at Michigan University, saw her own wood, quite to the chagrin of her brother sophomores. It is even reported that when certain ones of the aforesaid did assail her wood pile and reduce it to a length suitable to burning, she declined to touch a stick of it and continues to use none but what had been sawed by her own hands.

Longfellow's "Evangeline" has just been translated into Spanish. Instead of adopting the hexameter verse of the original, the translator has employed the ottava rima, the stanza in which Tasso wrote his "Jerusalem Delivered," and Camoens his "Lusiad."

The London John Bull says: "Among the things not generally known is the fact that the periodical literature of America is assuming a higher tone, and is even now, at its best, fit to stand side by side with the best but which is being done in England to-day."

MEMPHIS.

Sensational if Anything—Ah, Kis, Mardi Gras, &c.—Burch Cooke—Tenn. Scott.

MEMPHIS, TENN., Feb. 25, 1872.

Memphis has been enjoying a run of sensations for some time past, which has served to preserve the equilibrium of her mercantile population in such a way as to make murder cases less frequent, than usual. The Grand Duke Alexis has come and gone, and the only relics of that sensation are the "Alexis collars," "Alexis hats," "Alexis gloves," etc., displayed from the show windows of enterprising merchants, and the "Alexis Moustache" or the "Alexis cut of the hair," with which wide awake barbers are adorning aspiring young men. The Memphians have hardly recovered from Mardi Gras yet. It is a question of very grave uncertainty, whether they have ever achieved anything in the part to which they point with as much real pride, as to the success of that carnival. They talk of the matter yet with great gusto, and grave old gentlemen shake their sides with laughter as they speak of the grotesque figures which appeared on the streets on that memorable occasion, and of the genuine zest with which all enjoyed it.

"Lotta" is here, and notwithstanding drenching showers of rain and a superabundance of mud, she is greeted nightly with large and paying houses. Memphis appreciates her and she, no doubt, appreciates Memphis. Joe Jefferson, with his Rip Van Winkle, gathered a beautiful harvest from the inhabitants of the Bluff City, and Olive Logan ditto. There is no city in the South except, perhaps, New Orleans, where the people are fonder of amusements than in Memphis, and we presume there is no city in the country whose inhabitants are more benefitted thereby. When they have less occasion to amuse themselves by innocently shooting and stabbing each other.

Eastern Tennessee is well represented here in the halls of justice, both on the bench and at the bar. Judge C. W. Heiskell, late of Hawkins county, worthily fills the position of Circuit Judge, while the affable Will L. Scott, once a resident of your city, is winning laurels as Chancellor. Landon C. Haynes, W. Y. C. Humes and Mose White, once of the Knoxville bar, are practicing law here, and stand at the head of the profession.

The presence of Burch Cooke here for a few days past, with a clean shirt on, leads those who know him to suspect that he is looking after the race for a position on the Supreme Bench, made vacant by the resignation of Judge Nelson. The radical change in his personal habits alone alluded to, is evidence sufficient that this is not a violent presumption by any means.

The meeting of the Stockholders of the Memphis and Charleston Road, held on yesterday, has attracted a large number of people here. The object of the meeting, as you are aware, was to consider whether or not the road should be turned over to Tom Scott. It was agreed last night, by a large majority, that the lease should be made modified, so as to meet the views of this great railroad king of the nineteenth century. In this case it has been again pretty thoroughly developed that "one Southern man can't whip ten Yankees" in a financial transaction, no more than they did on a different field, of which history not very remote gives an account.

W. R.

THE TREATY OF WASHINGTON.

Mr. Charles Francis Adams interviewed.

The telegraph has mentioned the arrival of Mr. Charles Francis Adams, American member of the Geneva Court of Arbitration, in New York, on the 21st inst. He appears to have been promptly set upon by the interviewers. The Herald reporter makes him say:

Mr. Adams.—So far nothing has occurred which warrants my saying that the treaty will be a failure. I left London when the greatest excitement prevailed. It was on the evening when Mr. Gladstone made his basty, inconsiderate speech, which I read just before my departure. But since then Mr. Gladstone has modified his language. In his two following speeches he took back much of what he had said at first.

Reporter.—Is there any likelihood that the British government will consent to pay the consequential damages in a lump sum outside of arbitration?

Mr. Adams.—The real question is not about paying damages, but about admitting the claim of consequential damages within the province of the Court of Arbitration. Mr. Gladstone holds that such a claim is not recognized by the treaty, and has also declared himself against the payment of consequential damages in a lump sum.

By the reporter of the World, Mr. Adams is represented as explaining that the excitement in England was, after all, nothing more than a newspaper war, and that, though not prepared for the question of indirect damages, English men of business with whom he had talked were waiting to hear one sum named, pay it, and have the whole account sponged out. Mr. Adams, says the reporter, stated that he thought it reasonable to refer our claims under the treaty to the Geneva court, which could on the evidence reject or approve them, as justice demanded.

VIRGINIA RAILROAD DEBTS.—The amount of the funded and mortgage debts of the Virginia railroads is given as follows: Richmond and Petersburg, \$326,290 23; Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac, \$735,544 36; Norfolk and Petersburg, \$1,058,591 64; Richmond and Danville, \$2,295,990; Southside, \$2,366,502 34; Virginia and Tennessee, \$2,767,329 11; Orange, Alexandria and Manassas, \$5,872,329 27; Chesapeake and Ohio, \$15,000,000. Total, \$30,422,588 95. The gross earnings per annum of the railroads are \$4,842,280 82; number of miles of railroad in the State, 1,193.